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The Mutual IAfe.

We doubt if the utility of Mr. CHARLES PEABODY as president of the Mutual ife Insurance Company will be apparent that capacity for any great length of e. The more intimate associations this gentleman might not at any other me attract attention, but in view of the meral enlightenment of the public on subject of insurance management ing a recent period they preclude our aking a view of the episode which we ed hardly say we should vastly prefer.

Battle of Glants.

The Democrats in the House of Represtatives are so numerous that it was evitable that they should quarrel. Formately, they do it with such urbanity nd propriety, such adherence to parliaentary etiquette, such delicate wit, uch sarcasm, that not only the House ut the country must be instructed as rell as entertained thereby.

The Hon. WILLIAM BAILEY LAMAR, iose fervid Floridian temperament plunged him into some compliments to Mr. ROOSEVELT last year, if we rememer, was for a while a partner of Private OHN ALLEN of Tupelo. There he learned hat indescribable, graceful play and wish of the scimitar; that deadly stroke wherewith he laid the Hon. JOHN SHARP VILLIAMS low. He called him an "image a shrivelled ape.

Surely this is as biting as TRISTAM BURGES'S famous retort to JOHN RAN-OLPH, and decidedly less personal.

The Hon. DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD of Missouri could not but be tame after that. "Boss" seems to have been the only term of reproach which he flung at Mr. WILL-AMS. Why didn't he work in a refernce to the "Yazoo frauds"? Probably Mr. SHACKLEFORD had rather make hisory than read it.

Mr. WILLIAMS showed his towering itellectual superiority by relating the anecdote of the dead man who didn't keep his mouth shut. The House guffawed prodigiously, laughed itself into tears. That anecdote was threadbare in the livery stables of West Hurley and Peapack and Toad Hill forty years ago. Doubtless Mr. WILLIAMS'S personal charm and grace of elocution contributed to the effect upon the House.

One more serious remark of the Democratic leader deserves attention. He said that "the Democratic party is represented as a donkey." That merely shows the conservative conventional nature of the art of American caricature. It is most unjust to the donkey to represent the Democratic party under his shape. The donkey isn't such an ass.

The Legislitive Programme of the

If public attention hitherto has been concentrated on the composition of the new British Government, very little having been said as yet about the legislative work which it will undertake to do if upheld at the ballot box, it is because the issue on which Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN desires to appeal to the constituencies is a negative one, namely, the prohibition of any interference with England's traditional free trade policy, and because, owing to the assignment of many important places in the new Cabinet to Liberal-Imperialists, it is coubtful whether the Unionists will be able to substitute the issue of Home Rule for Ireland.

The very composition of the Cabinet throws light on the legislative aims which the Bannerman Government may be expected to keep in view. Thus we may take for granted that Mr. DAVID LLOTD-GEORGE, who has become President of the Board of Trade, would not have accepted office unless he had reason to think that a strenuous effort would be made by the incoming Ministry to gratify the dearest wish of the great majorty of Welshmen by the early introduction of a measure providing for the diestablishment of the Anglican Churchin Wales. It was recognized by Mr. GRADSTONE that the Established Church of England was as much an exotic and an incongruity in Wales, wherein Nonconformists are greatly preponderant, as was the establishment of the same Church in Ireland, wherein a very large majority of the inhabitants are Cathelies. If Mr. GLADSTONE could have commanded a larger majority when he rook office for the last time in mand of the Welsh members for disestablishment would have had to be heeded. Those members are now compactly organized, and possess in Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE one of the most efficient debaters and tacticians in the House of knowledged leader of the British Radicals, as well as of the Welsh.

Another measure to which the Bannerman Gevernment must be regarded as unshakably committed is the repeal or drastic modification of the last Education law, whereby English Noncon- MAN wanted to know whether the bureau of reorganization of the consular service formists are taxed not only for the support of the national or board schools, which give a secular education, but also for the numerous sectarian schools controlled by the Church of England. This double tax is looked upon by the Nonconformists as such an intolerable had headquarters at the national capital. urged in Presidential messages and beoutrage that at one time they contem- He knew the man who had approached sought by trade conventions. The press plated an organized movement for the him with the offer of a salary if he would has preached the gospel of consular

purpose of defying and nullifying the turn flyblower. Where the man was now law. In the Khaki election of 1900 the Nonconformist vote in England was divided and Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was able to get a considerable section of it. Now, however, the Liberals take for granted that the whole of it will be their expectation will be justified, but and, indeed, we do not see that a specific an express or implied promise will have answer to this question would have been been made in return which Premier BANNERMAN will not repudiate. English Nonconformists will constitute so large a fraction of the Liberal majority that their desires will have to be con-

sidered.

The appointment of Mr. JOHN BURNS Board is unintelligible, except on the assumption that Sir H. CAMPBELL-BAN-NERMAN had agreed to introduce and zealously to promote important measures of constructive legislation conceived in the interest of union labor. It is of the utmost moment to the Premier that at the coming general election the division of the Liberal vote by the putting forward of labor cancidates should be minimized as far as possible. To secure such minimization was, of course, the purpose of placing for the first time a representative of labor in a British Cabinet. The Right Hon. JOHN BURNS will be a ruined man politically and union labor will be public servant to whom money was no irreparably alienated from the Liberal party unless the new Premier makes a themselves. Senator Gallinger also strong effort to bring about some of the reforms which for years have been called for by trade union congressessuch, for instance, as the payment of members of the House of Commons.

It is also safe to assume that, although the presence of Sir EDWARD GREY, Mr. H. H. ASQUITH and Mr. R. B. HALDANE in the Cabinet renders it improbable that the present Ministry will introduce a bill giving Ireland a separate Legislature invested with the exclusive control of her own affairs, some large instalments of local self-government will have to be granted. Otherwise such men as Mr. JOHN MORLEY, Mr. JAMES BRYCE and Mr. H. J. GLADSTONE would feel themselves constrained by their previous professions of sympathy with the Irish Nationalist programme to resign. Unless, moreover, Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND has received satisfactory assurances to this effect, the large Irish vote in many British constituencies will certainly be cast against the Liberal candidates, and the Nationalist members will be implacable opponents of the Government in the next House of Commons.

We have therefore but little doubt that the Premier has promised to bring in a bill creating and maintaining at the cost of the State an Irish Catholic University; a bill drawn, perhaps, upon the which would materially increase Ireland's powers of local self-government; and, an unequivocally administrative tribunal finally, such amendments of the Wyndham Land Purchase act as shall free working assiduously for the canal at a that measure from features which are stipend of \$10,000, unshaken in fidelity gravely objectionable from a tenant's or diligence by the knowledge that point of view.

The Watchman of the Normal. The interesting part of the testimony the Senate Committee on Appropriations was his very intelligent description

of the principal duty resting with him as secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He said that he was not expected to create public sentiment, but | mal, and the canal will be built! to keep it normal. The distinction is and but exceedingly important. Any body can create public sentiment, such as it may be; but a rare order of intellect is required for keeping it normal, because you have to know in the first place just what is normal and what is abnormal, and then you have to lift or lower to the exact point of normality a public sentiment of somebody else's

creation. Thus architects feel themselves warranted in charging a higher fee for alterations and repairs than even for original work of the most distinguished

creative character. We can picture the faithful Mr. BISHOP at his post in the conning tower of the canal, a spyglass in one hand and microphone in the other, and within easy reach the megaphone through which he is to shout to public sentiment as occasion arises, "Up a little!" or, "Down three points and a quarter!" or, "Steady as you are on the normal!" Who will say that he is overpaid for the proper performance of a duty of such magnitude and responsibility? Ten thousand dollars does not seem a dollar too much, when we consider the mercurial nature of public sentiment and the length of

the canal. The secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission also gave the Senate committee a pretty good idea of the hostile influences which he has to combat. There is a conspiracy to get public sentiment off the normal, or, as Senator TILLMAN forcibly but inelegantly expressed it, "a concerted movement to flyblow the Commission and its work. Mr. BISHOP knows this to be a fact, for he himself was approached by the representative of the flyblowers. This was before he took a retainer for the canal:

" Senator Hale-You say they offered you a salary to act for them. Tell us, as far as you can,

about that. " Mr. BISHOP-All I can tell is this, that I was called upon and assured that this combination of hostile interests, including the Nicaragua route, 1892, or if his successor, Lord ROSEBERY, the Darley route, the Tehuantepec route, and so had remained longer in power, the de- | far as I could make out-although I would not want this combination. Money was no object to them They would say me any salary I wished if I would take charge of a publication bureau to put such argumen's against it. I said: 'What is your object?' They said it was 'to create in Congress the impression that the canal will never be built Commons, who, moreover, is the ac- at Panama. We do not expect to defeat it, but we expect to delay it. That is all the object we have, We want to get such confusion in the mind of Congress about the possibility of building that canal at Panama that they will withhold appropriations."

> The committee tried to locate the flyblowing headquarters. Senator TILLor association charged by Mr. BISHOP with responsibility for a long line of false publications about the canal was situated in New York or in Washington. Mr. BISHOP thought they had their main headquarters in Chicago, They also

Mr. BISHOP did not know.

The Senators who listened to Mr. BISHOP's revelation next pressed him to disclose the name of the man who attempted to seduce him from the normal by pecuniary offers beyond the dreams of cast for their candidates. Doubtless avarice. He declined to give the name, expedient. It is obvious that Mr. BISHOP would be in a much worse position to watch and thwart the active agent of the flyblowing conspiracy if a public exposure of his identity should result in the retirement of that agent and the substitution of an unknown person. to the headship of the Local Government | Nevertheless, although Senator HALE hastily pronounced the whole story "rather nebulous," his colleagues on the committee expressed a surprise amounting almost to stupefaction at the significance of Mr. BISHOP'S statements. Senator TELLER said:

" I have heard a good deal of late about opposition to the canal, particularly in the Senate here, and I have never been able to trace it to anybody. I do not believe you can find a Senator to say that he has ever been approached by a railroad man or anybody connected with the railroads on the subject."

But the flyblowers were not after Senators just then. They were after an incorruptible patriot and faithful more object than it was to his tempters put his astonishment on record:

" I should like to ask Mr. BISHOP if it was specifi cally stated to him by this gentleman that certain railroads were in this combination. I ask it for this reason, that I have been in the Senate nearly fifteen years, and no official of any railroad in any part of this country has ever said a word to me about the interoceanic canal, pro or con.'

Mr. BISHOP replied that the man who approached him intimated, but very indefinitely, that certain railway interests were in the combination:

" Senator THAMAN-How did you get that im pression? " Mr. BISHOP-I think it was in regard to

natter of compensation. Senator TILLMAN-He said that 'money was no object to them '; but everybody knows that the Tehuantepee people and the Nicaragua people are

dead broke. " Mr. BISHOP-Yes, that is the inference I drew as to the sources from which the money would

The Darien people, however, still remain to be accounted for. It is between them and the railroads.

We are of the opinion that no fairminded citizen can fail to appreciate the delicate and exacting character of the services Mr. Joseph B. Bishop is expected to perform. The gentleman is a | HEARST? "press agent" in no vulgar or ignoble sense. He is at the same time a recording and corresponding secretary, an lines of Lord Dunraven's proposal, historiographer, a barometer, a sentinel, a balance wheel, a literary bureau and of normality and abnormality. He is unlimited remuneration awaits him if he elects to transfer his time and talents to the interests of an opposition which cares not how much money it pays for of Mr. JOSEPH BUCKLIN BISHOP before such a servant. The Government has a

bargain at the present figure. We have no fear of Mr. BISHOP'S alienation by the tempting offers of the flyblowers. He will stick to his post, public sentiment will continue to be nor-

The Beauties of the Nile.

The Nile, especially the Upper Nile, has its press agents, just as if it was the Panama Canal, and a mighty attractive, if more navigable, picture they draw of it. The winter on the great river is to be of unusual attractiveness and a vast concourse of visitors is predicted, far greater than ever before. Every accommodation has been provided for them: there are more hotels, better hotels, and dearer hotels than heretofore; and the accessibility of everything has been enormously enhanced. There is, of course, no climate like the climate of Egypt, a climate so life giving, so elevating and miraculously salubrious that the very dead themselves live longer in Egypt than the quick do elsewhere. There is no comparison whatever between the climate of Egypt and the climate of Washington. There are many advantages that we could indicate which attach to a trip up the Nile and a prolonged sojourn at Assouan, and the most fastidious moralist could not condemn such an excursion as premature, not even if it was undertaken directly after Christmas.

What does our junior Senator say?

Mr. Lodge on Consular Reform,

If Senator Lodge is accurately reported. he is responsible for a statement which reflects little credit on the body of which he is a member. He is quoted as saying that if there is to be action in the matter of consular reform, "Senators and Representatives must be made to feel that the business interests of the country are seriously in earnest in their demand that the consular service be placed upon a better and more substantial footing."

This is equivalent to saying that a long discussed and widely approved measure will receive attention only under vigorous pressure by an active and aggressive lobby supported by a clamorous press. More directly expressed, Congress will do nothing about the matter unless it is compelled by an outburst of public opinion. Congress exists for the purpose of devising and giving effect to measures which in its judgment are necessary or desirable in the conduct of our national affairs. There is a false note in any proposition that it must be goaded into activity by processes which cost individuals many weeks of time and individual interests many thousands of

Although it had received public consideration before that time, the matter was included as a plank in the national platform of the Republican party in 1900. Since then it has received a large public attention. Individuals and corporations have spent many days and more dollars in advancing the cause. Action has been

service improvement with diligence and with ychemence. We believe that the only influence not yet brought to bear

is that of the cat-o'-nine-tails. Our consular service is better than it used to be. Its standards have been raised and its work is more efficient than it was in earlier days. But much can be and should be done for its further improvement. Secretary Root is giving it special attention, but beyond a certain point he cannot go without the aid of legislation by the Congress. It is bad enough that this aid should be withheld. It is worse that it is possible for a Senator of Mr. Lodge's standing to say that aid will be given only under the vigorous pressure of an insistent public opinion.

The Election Law.

Of the Boss-made statute that now hampers and restricts the free expression of the voter's will in the State of New York, this is the opinion held by two of the most eminent and respected members of the State judiciary:

" The present law has many defects, particularly n regard to the form of the ballot and the mode of voting the same, and radical amendments are required to secure a fair election without disfranchising a large number of voters by reason of complicated provisions that are not readily under-

Not only are these "complicated provisions" of which Judge BARTLETT and Judge VANN speak in this sentence "not readily understood" by voters of limited education, ignorant of the law, but their meaning is also the subject of dispute among those whose duty and occupation it is to interpret and expound the acts of the Legislature. Even the members of the highest court in the State cannot agree among themselves as to the intent of some of the most important provisions of the statute.

An election law simple in all its provisions, with a ballot equally easy for partisan and independent to mark and to vote, is what New York demands. The dissatisfaction with the present statute is not confined to one section of citizens or to one community. The provisions that thwart the voters' will are condemned by men of all parties, by men of all ranks. by the educated as well as by the ignorant and illiterate.

An election law designed for the benefit of the People and not for the benefit of the Bosses is what the State of New York needs.

What else could so strengthen John SHARP WILLIAMS in his leadership of the Democratic minority as an attack upon him under the auspices of the Hon. WILLIAM R.

And heaven knows that JOHN SHARP needs strengthening!

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. Resolutions Adopted by the Trustees on the Resignation of Director Edward Robinson.

BOSTON, Dec. 14. - The trustees of the corporation of the Museum of Fine Arts held a meeting on December 9, at which they accepted the resignation of Mr. Edward tobinson, who has so long occupied with distinction the position of director and curator f antiquities. Mr. Robinson handed in his resignation some months ago and it has long been an open secret that differences of a very serious character existed between the director of the museum and its president. daily press it is quite evident that Mr. Robnson was treated in such a manner as to mpair his utility to the museum and to prehis remaining in his place without a material sacrifice of his personal dignity and self-respect. The situation causes grave concern to the trustees of the museum and gained of the true condition of affairs from the following resolutions, which were adopted in conjunction with the acceptance of Mr. obinson's resignation:

Resolved. That the resignation of Mr. Edward

antiquities be accepted, Resolved. That the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts have received with extreme regret the resignation of Mr. Edward Robinson, its director. His position and reputation are so generally recognized by the community and by other museums both here and abroad that his departure is a very serious blow to our museum. During the whol period of his connection with the museum Mr. Robinson has served it with distinguished ability, fidelity and zeal and a singlehearted devotion to its highest interests. He has done more to promote its growth, better its condition and increase its reputation than any other man now living. His established position as an authority has increased and extended the reputation of the museum in this country and abroad, and the trustees will be fortunate if they find a successor so competent to continue the work which Mr. Robinson has done with such honor to himself and credit to the museum, Resolved. That these resolutions be made part of he record of this meeting and that a copy of them sent to Mr. Robinson and to each trustee and officer of the museum.

There is a very well defined rumor which obtains general credence that Mr. Robinson will not be long unoccupied, and that it the intention of the trustees of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art to enlist his services if they can as assistant director to Sir Purdon Clarke. While it is impossible to obtain any confirmation of this rumor here, there can be very little hesitation in affirming that the New York institution will be most fortunate if it secures Mr. Robinson's services. It is not too much to say of Mr. Robinson that he has made the Boston museum what it is, and that in him were realized the hopes and expectations of its most intelligent trustees and of all its friends.

Christmas for All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the Christnastide draws near we are exceedingly anxious to bring into the homes of the Christmasless the unexpected joys of the glad season. We know that some of the passing crowd in the busy street pause to drop their cent or nickel into the chimney at which the Volunteer Santa Claus stands, and we are grateful for this help. Still, we realize that there are vast numbers that can only be reached by an appeal through the columns of the press, and who are anxious to know how that money is to be used.

The Volunteers have always felt that Christmas was preeminently a home festival. One good dinner may at the time be very acceptable to the hungry, but when eaten in public it cannot be the same them as around the home table, however humble ne abode. Our great aim this year is to get into the hands of those who feel the pinch of poverty. or who are sufficiently poor to be deprived of all Christmas cheer, a parcel containing the food or garments absolutely necessary for their relief. To bring such practical aid we are causing a quick and careful inquiry to be made of all families in need. These will have our first claim in the distribution and help.

Donations should be directed to President Bal-

lington Booth, 28 Cooper Square. An official re celpt will be sent to all donors. BALLINGTON BOOTH,

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. Cause and Effect?

om the New York Times, Dec. 14 Several weeks ago Thomas W. Lawson announced the formation of a pool to speculate in copper stocks. He sent out notices last night to his pool subscribers showing a loss of 36 per cent., \$1,200,000 in the metal and \$2,600,000 in stocks, since the last accounting.

Two mortgages have been recorded in Boston recently against Mr. Lawson's Beacon street resi-

dence. They aggregate \$265,000. From the New York Times, Dec. 16 Soil has been broken for the erection of a new uilding for the use of the Messlah Home for Little The new building will be erected by Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard

all Company. The cost, it is said, will be \$300,000.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- Out of several thousand bills already submitted for consideration by the Congress there are only five which occupy places of special prominence. The subjects covered by these five are railway rates, Statehood for four Western Territories, the tariff on Philippine products, the Santo Domingo treaty and the Panama Canal. All of these are either by creation or adoption, what is known as Administration measures.

The Santo Domingo case, being a matter of treaty, does not come before the House. While there may be delay in one or two cases, it is not impossible that the House will give its approval to the other four. Speaker Cannon will pipe and the House s expected to dance to the tune he plays. It is in the Senate that the real struggle on all of these questions will come. The Administration rate bill of last winter was jammed through the House with an almost ridiculously large majority. It now seems quite improbable that the bill of this year will repeat that experience, and it is generally conceded that the contest in the Senate will be sharp and protracted. There is, however, a possibility that a basis of compromise may be reached early in the new vear.

The Santo Domingo treaty matter has already started over a course which promises to be rocky. There are careful and experienced observers who regard its position as decidedly precarious. It must be approved by two-thirds of the Senators present when the vote is taken. With all members in their seats this would demand the full Republican vote, assisted by the votes of four Democrats. In committee last winter the original draft of the treaty was so amended as to make it quite a different instrument. The committee will struggle with it again and still further amend its amended form. The Democratic side objected to this, and there were even a few Republicans disposed to go with the Democrats in a plan to thresh the matter out in executive session of the whole body. The Administration is anxious for indorsement of its course since the close of the last session, but there is a clearly manifest purpose to consider the matter in a broader aspect than that of the immediate question of an American receivership in Santo Domingo. Just now the Democratic members are almost a unit against the treaty. A House caucus on the Statehood bill

may bring that body into line to pass the bill as a party measure, but trouble in the Senate seems inevitable. Mr. Beveridge has charge of the bill in that body and is working untiringly to secure a majority for its support. He makes an aggressive campaign against a stubborn opposition. He expresses an absolute confidence in his ultimate success, but some of the opposition are no less confident of his partial defeat. There is a possible compromise in the Foraker amendment proposing the splitting of the bill so that the case of Oklahoma and Indian Territory would be separated from the case of Arizona and New Mexico. In that case Mr. Beveridge would secure half a victory. The fight rages around Arizona and New Mexico. But the case will not be split if the Indiana Senator has anything to say about it.

The word "sugar" is a slogan which brings to Washington a group of men whose faces are now as familiar in the streets of the city as are the faces of some of the oldest Congressmen. They are a tireless lot. Year after year they come with their cry of threatened ruin to their industry. This year, as last, the cloud of disaster rises in the Philippines. Secretary Taft is unable to jolly them into a feeling of security, and his array of figures and arguments brings them no assurance of safety. To them the "little brown brother" is a huge Afrite, and they are not to be convinced that he is harmless. The Ways and Means Committee is now listening to their oft told tale, and the case will probably drag on for weeks before it is settled. The indications are that Mr. to all its friends, and some inkling may be | Taft will secure a reduction but not an entire removal of the present barrier to Philippine development.

The Panama matter is up, but only in an incidental way as yet. An emergency appropriation will be made, and a later day will see the larger questions a subject of active and searching discussion. Being responsible for the necessary appropriations, Congress manifests an intention to pass judgment on expenditures. Hints are thrown out about obstructions from various sources, but they are vague. It is broadly assumed and covertly alleged in general terms that every interest now competing or planning to compete with the traffic of the Panama route is an enemy sowing tares in the Panama wheat field.

Other matters will have their day and their dispute. Some will be settled and some will be rolled along into later sessions. It is scarcely probable that any will command as much attention and time as the five here catalogued.

The Decision of the Court of Appeals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: cision of the Court of Appeals in the Hearst election case is sound and politic. present system provides for an immediate public count by the election officers in each district and a speedy declaration of the result. This is what the people want. The Hearst plan of keeping the community in uncertainty for weeks following an election amounts to a public nuisance. In the case of a close Presidential election such a condition would

The election officers are usually plain,

onest men and give us a plain, honest count. Let the candidate elected by their canvass take his seat and let the microscopic court proceedings drag along afterward. In putting a quietus on this post-election clamor the Court of Appeals has once more done a public service CEDAR STREET.

Overboard With Cdell!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Republicans of the Empire State still tolerate Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.! How long will they tolerate him? Are they waiting for him to resign? He will never resign of his own volition, because there are great inducements for him to stay. He might resign after the next election, when the State is lost to the Republican party. But why should the State be jeopardized on account of Odell?

How came Odell to his present power? Is

How came Odell to his present power? Is it not a fact that when he was Governor he used his office to bolster up his personal machine and then brazenly usurped the leadership from the man who made him? Was this not the height of ingratitude?

He is a boss grafter of the rule or ruin kind. His latest exploit was in connection with one of the insurance companies whose officers robbed widows and orphans and bought Legislatures like pork and beans. It was with such men that Boss Odell combined political and business relations. What a reflection upon the Republican party!

He holds the leadership for his own aggrandizement, and the good and welfare of the party is a secondary consideration, if considered at all. dered at all.

Throw him overboard!

George Fentrick.

Edison's Birthplace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If John Mowat, with a concession of space on your part, will give his authority for the statement that "Thomas Alva Edison was born in Alva, Ontario," he will justify a revision of the many biographical sketches which give Milan, Ohio, as the birthplace

of the famous inventor. Canadian by birth myself, and not ashamed of it. I love my adopted country too well to see her robbed of her own children without making a pro-test on her behalf. Edison is by birth, as I am by

NEW YORK Dec. 13,

NEW STATE LIBRARIAN.

The Regents Appoint Edwin H. Anderson of Carthage to Succeed Dr. Dewey. ALBANY, Dec. 14 .- Edwin H. Anderson of Carthage, Mo., to-day was appointed by the State Board of Regents as State Librarian in the place of Dr. Melvil Dewey, who recently resigned, to take effect Jan-

uary 1. Mr. Anderson is one of the younger generation of librarians and is a graduate of Dr. Dewey's State Library School. He passed the State civil service test for the

place first on the list. Only two other candidates of the twentynine applicants for Mr. Dewey's place were successful in the civil service test. They were Assistant Librarian Willard Austen of Cornell University and George F. Bowerman, connected with the Public Library at Washington.

The Regents are expected to fix the salary of the new librarian at from \$4,000 to \$4,500

a year. Mr. Anderson was born in Zionsville, Ind., on September 22, 1861. He was graduated from Wabash College, Ind., in 1883, and from the New York State Library School in 1891. He was librarian of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg from 1895 to December 1, 1904, when he resigned owing to failing health. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Library Association and a writer on library topics. He will also succeed Dr. Dewey as head of the State Library School, which

the Regents decided to continue.

The Regents adopted a resolution favoring the erection of a separate building to house the educational department and appointed Regents Sexton, Francis and Lauterbach as a committee to confer with

Gov. Higgins on the question.

The Regents also decided to abolish courses of study in the State Normal College at Albany designed to prepare teachers for the elementary schools, and to estab-lish a four years course, with requirements for admission substantially the same as those laid down by other Eastern colleges

those laid down by other Eastern coneges of good standing.

The college will confer degrees of B. A., B. S. and Pd. B., the first two to be given on a four year course and the third on college graduates after a year of post-graduate study. The faculty is to be reorganized and strengthened for this change.

Appropriate section was taken by the Appropriate action was taken by the Regents on the death of J. Russell Parsons,

BEQUESTS BY JOHN SLOANE. \$65,000 to Charities-Total Estate Here

8875,000

Jr., formerly secretary of the board.

By the will of John Sloane, head of W. & J. Sloane & Co., the carpet manufacturers, \$65,000 will go to various charitable institutions. The estate is put at about \$700,000 in real and \$175,000 in personal property. To the Presbyterian Hospital he left \$30,000, of which \$10,000 goes to found two free beds, in memory of his father and brother; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and to the Trustees of the Domestic Missions \$10,000 each is left, and to the St. Andrew's Society, the New York City Mission and Tract Society and the American Bible Society \$5,000 each. The income of the St. Andrew's Society bequest is to go to the relief worthy destitute persons of Scottish

The executors are the widow, Adele Berry Sloane, and the two sons, William and John Jr. They may continue, if they see fit, the testator's interest in the firm of W. & J. Sloane of San Francisco. There is no mention in the will of the New York

Among the direct bequests are two of Among the direct bequests are two of \$10,000 each to Mr. Sloane's nephews, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin and William Sloane Coffin, and one of \$50,000 to Euphemia Sloane, sister of the testator. Mr. Sloane's attendant, Ernest Kurth, is to enjoy the income of \$5,000 for life. Mrs. Sloane is to have the Fifth avenue house and the country home at Elberon, N. J., with their contents. The residuary estate is divided contents. The residuary estate is divided among the widow, the two sons and Evelyn, a daughter.

CONTEST MISS HAMILTON'S WILL. Brother and Nephews Say She Was Insane

daughter of Alexander Hamilton, is to be the subject of a contest in the Surrogates' Court. Miss Hamilton died, aged 80, at the family homestead, 17 West Twentieth street, September 15 last, leaving property estimated to be worth about \$500,000.

and Was Unduly Influenced.

Her will was made in 1884, and since then she had added five codicils. Her sister Adelaide Hamilton, who lived with her, is

the principal legatee and is also executrix.

Miss Hamilton's brother, Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown, and two nephews, the
Rev. Edgar A. Hamilton of Sussex, N. J.,
and John C. L. Hamilton of Westchester and John C. D. Hamilton of Westchester are the contestants. They allege undue influence and lack of testamentary capacity. They say that years ago Miss Hamilton was declared insane and committed to an institution. It is said that she only came home from a sanatoriuma week before she died. The contest will come on for trial shortly.

CANTACUZENE CHILDREN HERE. Little Prince and Princess on a Visit to Gen. F. D. Grant, Their Grandfather.

The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene grandchildren of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, arrived yesterday from Liverpool aboard the White Star liner Majestic in charge of a nurse and their aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer. The Prince is a pretty and bright boy of 5: the Princess is only eighteen months old and is just beginning to sit up and take notice. They were met and kissed by Gen.

and Mrs. Grant.

The little ones' mother was Julia Dent Grant. They will be the guests of Gen. Grant on Governors Island until the arrival of their mother and father, who are in Paris. They were sent over in advance so that they might get acquainted with their

grandparents.
Other passengers by the Majestic were William Gillette, the actor; his leading lady, Marie Doro; Mr. and Mrs. Manuel R. Da Costa, Hayne Davis, J. J. Hinde, Charles L. Fleischman, Lady Orford, J. Harvey Page, Alfred A. Ritchie and George

WHY NO TRAINS TO KINGSBRIDGE Rapid Transit Commission Calls On the Interborough to Hurry Up.

A delegation of residents of The Bronx appealed yesterday to the Rapid Transit Commission to compel the Interborough company to begin running trains in the subway from 155th street to Kingsbridge.

The Commission passed a resolution directing the Interborough company to get the Kingsbridge extension working without further delay and asking the company to explain why trains are not operated on the third track above Ninety-sixth street.

The Commission promised a delegation of residents from the Bath Beach and Bensonhurst sections of Brooklyn to consider extending the Brooklyn subway system from Fourth avenue, through Thirty-eighth street and New Utrecht avenue to Fighty-sight street and Seill avenue to Fighty-sight street and Seill avenue to Eighty-sixth street and Still-well avenue to Coney Island.

TO SUCCEED ABP. CHAPELLE. Suffragan Bishops Select Three Names for Submission to Rome.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.-Seven of the nine Suffragan Bishops of the Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans, in session Archdiocese of New Orleans, in session here to nominate a successor to Archbishop Chappelle, have forwarded three names to Rome. They are, it is understood, Bishop Blenk of Porto Rico, formerly of New Orleans; Bishop Theophile Meerschaert of Oklahoma; Rev. Father I. M. Laval, Vicar General and Honorary Canon of the St. Louis Cathedral.

WOULD LIMIT MAXWELL'S POWER, But the Board of Education May Reseind

Its Muzzling Order. The Board of Education, it was said vesterday, will endeavor at its next meeting to rescind the resolution passed by the board on Wednesday declaring it a breach of propriety for City Superintendent Maxwell or his subordinates to furnish documents to the newspapers commenting upon reports pending before the board.

Whatever methods the superintendent had employed to discourage the acceptance of the report of the committee appointed to look into the processes of the board of examination for teachers this prohibitive

examination for teachers this prohibitive resolution is felt to be extreme.

Supt. Maxwell's authority generally is regarded by most of the Board of Education as too great. In consequence a bill is being prepared for submission to the coming session of the Legislature modifying Section 1079 of the New York city Charter, which gives the beard of district successions. ter, which gives the board of district su-perintendents—which he controls—power which the Board of Education cannot reguwhich the Board of Education cannot regulate except by its voto power.

In support of this it will be urged that while he has as superintendent of schools bettered the system, he has gone so far as to give it the effect of a political machine. The weakness he has fostered, it is declared, is the unnecessary excessive supervision. "That is a matter of politics" one of the commissioners declares:

supervision. "That is a matter of politics," one of the commissioners declares, "indeed, it is a Republican machine, nearly all the supervisors being of that party."

There are twenty-six district superin-

tendents at \$5,000 a year each and twenty-six secretaries for them at \$600 each. Under Supt. Maxwell's administration they have been, it is alleged, mere collectors and distributors of statistics. Aside from this aspect of the controversy, the old objection of "faddism" is still raised against the superintendent.

COURT OF CLAIMS MEETS HERE To Act on Damage Suits for Elevation of the New York Central Tracks.

The Court of Claims, consisting of Theodore H. Swift, presiding Justice, and Adolph Rodenbeck and Charles H. Murray, associate Justices, met in the Appellate Term branch of the County Court House yesterday to consider the claims made against the State by a number of property

owners along Park avenue. The claimants allege that they have suffered by the impairment of the easements of light, air and access by the elevation of the New York Central tracks

vation of the New York Central tracks. They sought vainly to recover damages from the city and the railroad company, and finally obtained permission from the Legislature to submit their grievances to the Court of Claims.

The principal claimants are: Charles Welde, former Commissioner of Jurors, who wants \$25.878; Frederick W. Sander, \$12.236; Jacob Ruppert, \$10,200; William Cunehan, \$6,300; William F. Mittendorf, \$6,200, and Joseph Elosua y Salazar, \$4.300. W. M. K. Olcott appeared as counsel for all the claimants, while the State was represented by Attorney-General Mayer and his sented by Attorney-General Mayer and assistants, William F. Tennant and M. H.

Quirk.

After hearing some preliminary arguments and beginning the taking of testimony, all of an expert nature, the court adjourned until to-day.

ORR NOT TO LEAVE R. T. BOARD.

Its Members Would Like to Have Grout Retained After Jan. 1. Alexander E. Orr said yesterday that he did not anticipate that it would be necessary for him to resign from the Rapid Transit Commission because of his election to

dent of the New York Life Insurance Company. A rumor that Mr. Orr would resign was accompanied by one to the effect that Comptroller Grout, who is now an exofficio member of the board, would be

succeed George W. Perkins as vice-presi-

appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Grout has taken the keenest interest
in the work of the Rapid Transit Comin the work of the Rapid Transit Com-mission and has rarely missed a meeting. The members of the commission, includ-ing Mr. Orr himself, have frequently said that Mr. Grout's loss to the commission will be severely felt. The suggestion has been made that it would be to the interest of the city to provide a way for his remain-ing on the board. When Mr. Orr, in 1899, was succeeded by Morris K. Jesup as presiwas succeeded by Morris K. Jesup as president of the Chamber of Commerce he lost this ex-officio place on the Rapid Transit Commission, but in order to allow for the continuance of Mr. Orr on the board John

NEW COINS FOR XMAS SCARCE. Silver Especially—Supply Even of New Bills Limited.

The Sub-Treasury has experienced unusual difficulty this year in meeting the Christmas demand for new silver coins, A long line of people who want new coins forms daily at the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury has received by ex-

press \$100,000 in new dimes. Banks which desire more than \$300 worth will have to pay the expressage, but individuals will still be able to get new dimes as well as quarters and half dollars. Half dollars are not so much in demand as the other coins and can easily be obtained. The supply of new gold pieces and new bills is limited.

Many people want new 1905 silver dollars; but as none of these have been issued for several months it is impossible to get them. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to recoin a large quantity of old silver dollars in the Government vaults into subsidiary pieces and the Sub-Treasury. into subsidiary pieces, and the Sub-Treasury officials believe that this will be necessary if the present fad for new money, together with the scarcity and high price of silver

RICH CHILD'S GREAT HANDICAP Harvard President Says Wealthy Man Cannot Raise Offspring to Usefulness.

Boston, Dec. 14.-That riches have a tendency to develop in children habits of laziness was the gist of a discourse by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard at Concord last night. President Eliot

"The most serious disadvantage under which the very rich labor is the bringing up of children. It is well nigh impossible for a very rich man to keep his children from habits of indifference and laziness These children have no opportunity for productive labor, do nothing for themselves, parents, brothers or sisters; never acquire the habit of work. In striking contrast are the farmer's cooperate in the work of the household."

BARNARD ASKS FOR HELP. Appeals to the Public for Money to Aid in Building a Dormitory.

The board of trustees of Barnard College has issued the following appeal to the pubhe for aid in the erection of a new dormitory; In her last annual report Dean Gill said that the demand for a dormitory still remains the most urgent need of Barnard College. feeling is shared by all persons interested in the college, and the trustees take this oppor tunity of earnestly appealing to the generosity of the public for the funds needed to supply this great want. We already have a tract of land ample for the purpose. The cost of a proper dormitory building would be about \$300,000. If the construction of such a building were begun at once, it would probably be finished for the beginning of the academic

Negro in Canadian Legislature.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 14 .- In the first elections of the new province of Saskatchewan yesterday one of the surprises was the return of Dr. Shadd in Kinistino. Dr. Shadd is a negro—the first of his race to obtain a seat in the Canadian Legislature.